

Invade Europe Now, Ohio AFL Parley Votes

Welles vs. Striped
Pants—By Adam Lapin
—See Column on Page 8

Daily Worker

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Link Nazi Spies To Detroit Riot

DETROIT, Aug. 26. — Hitler's agents in the United States were yesterday directly linked to the bloody Detroit riot, the anti-Negro strikes in war plants and the rabid campaign against Communists.

The Confession Of a Hitlerite

Capping his defeatist work, Westbrook Pegler concluded his column yesterday with this sentence: "Appeasement, then, has been nothing worse than patriotic expediency practiced by men who thought of their own people first." The real concluding paragraph which arises from this sentence Pegler did not dare to write. It runs: "Pegler would have it that all 'Patriotic Americans' should stand for a negotiated peace with Hitler."

Glenn Martin Poll Ordered by NLRB

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — The National Labor Relations Board today gave the United Automobile Workers another chance to win a majority in an election at the huge Glenn-Martin Aircraft Plant near Baltimore.

In a recent election at the plant, 40 per cent of the workers voted for the UAW, 11 per cent voted for the International Association of Machinists and 49 per cent voted for no union.

60 U.S.-Italian Unions Break with Antonini

Sixty Italian-American trade unionists, with a membership of 200,000 throughout the country, meeting last night at Amalgamated Joint Board headquarters, 31 West 15th St., formed the Free Italian American Labor Council, in a complete break with Luigi Antonini, Antonini, as former head of the Italian American Labor Council, lined up with Generoso Pope and other "pre-Pearl Harbor fascists" in the so-called American Committee for Italian Democracy.

The unions meeting last night, all members of the Italian American Labor Council until the break with Antonini, adopted a six-point statement of principles which restated their anti-fascist position, their opposition to pre-Pearl Harbor exponents of fascism in this country and their support of a free, democratic Republic in Italy. Unions participating in the meeting included the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Textile Workers Union, the Barbers Union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, the Carpenters Union, the Furniture Workers Union, the United Shoe Workers, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the Furriers Union, the State, County and Municipal Workers and others.

JOSEPH CATALANOTTI

1600 Miners in Ohio Walk Out

BELLAIRE, O., Aug. 26 (UP). — Approximately 1,600 miners at two Eastern Ohio coal mines walked out today, reportedly in protest to the War Labor Board's denial of partial-to-partial pay for Illinois miners.

Although all other mines in the eastern coal fields were reported operating, several mine officials said they feared more walkouts by members of the United Mine Workers Union might result.

The Powhatan mine, Ohio's largest, which employs 1,035 men, and the Dungen pit of the Hanna Coal Company, employing 550, were reported shut down by the walkout. Officials said the men reported for work at both mines at the mid-night shift, but left without entering the shafts.

Danes Spread Strikes, Sabotage Grows; Two Soviet Columns Driving on Poltava; RAF Bombs Berlin 3rd Straight Night

Open Defiance Continues; Bomb Nazi Ship

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26 (UP). — Six more violent deaths were reported from Denmark today as anti-German sabotage and disturbances continued.

In Copenhagen, according to Swedish newspaper dispatches, explosion in an apartment killed two Danes in what police believe was a secret bomb laboratory. A subsequent explosion, apparently from a time bomb, killed a policeman and a home guard who were searching the wrecked apartment.

At Helsingør, a bomb explosion aboard a German 10,000-ton ship killed two persons. The vessel was there for repairs. Following the explosion, Danish workers declared they no longer would repair German ships and struck. The strike later spread to factories of the town.

It was reported that the German commander in Denmark, General Hanneken, had demanded that Hitler recall his representative, Dr. Werner Best, after which the General would "establish order in Denmark on a purely military basis."

Berlin's reaction was not given.

Strike at Brewster Ends

(Special to the Daily Worker)
JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 26. — The strike of 6,000 workers of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. here ended today following an appeal at a mass meeting by Richard T. Frankenstein, general vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

"The workman's only problem today is winning the war," Frankenstein told the workers.

Explaining the union's no-strike pledge to the workers and labor's stake in the war, Frankenstein advised them:

"I think you have been wrong as a union in going out on strike."

The Trotskyite-Socialist clique of President Thomas De Lorenzo and Bernard Rifkin of Local 365, UAW here, framed a resolution similar to the one adopted at the Long Island City plant meeting, still holding out the threat of involving the 30-day strike clause of the Smith-Connally Act.

Few workers, however, were even aware of the contents of the resolution and knew only that the abortive strike, caused over a dispute on the status of plant guards, is to end.

All were happy at returning to production. All looked incredulous when informed that in voting to return to work they had at the same time filed notice of intention to take a strike vote in 30 days.

"We don't want that," one girl in slacks said. "We made a mistake striking. We don't want any more strike talk."

President De Lorenzo who, with educational director Bernard Rifkin, sponsored the unsuccessful attempt to bring the anti-Soviet Alter-Ehrlich resolution on the floor of the CIO convention this year, presented the resolution, which resulted in a return to work. He glossed over the 30-day strike threat with phrases about adjusting grievances "legally."

The Navy continued to arrest CIO members who, as guards, are enrolled in the coast guard training reserve, and thus subject to Navy discipline. Twenty-nine are now in jail. The Navy arrests were used as pretext for calling the strike.

Attorney McCabe of the union got an ovation as he told the crowd that strikes today play Hitler's game, and read a note from the imprisoned guards urging the members to put production first.

Invade in Europe Now—Ohio AFL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26. — The Ohio State Federation of Labor closed its 50th annual convention here today with a calling for an immediate "land invasion of the European Continent."

In a special motion presented at the closing session, delegates representing Ohio's 330,000 AFL members unanimously hailed President Roosevelt "upon the successful completion of the Quebec conference" and welcomed "the news of a tripartite conference between the U. S. A., England and Russia in the near future."

Simultaneously the delegates sent greetings "to the leaders of the armies and trade unions of our valiant fighting allies: Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China," as well as our own armed forces throughout the world. The motion concludes by pledging Commander-in-Chief "our whole-hearted and unreserved support and any necessary sacrifice to guarantee the success of the imminent land invasion of the European Continent."

The convention called for unity in joint political action of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, revised recent successful united front experiences in Ohio and noted that "such unity of labor stimulates and helps all others to unite and cooperate with labor on a common program in the interests of rapid victory in the war and for the peace to follow."

Defeatist Press Happy Welles Out

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — The McCormick-Patterson newspaper axis tipped its hand today to indicate the glee with which it welcomes reports of the resignation of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

In a front page story in the Washington Times-Herald, Helen Essary gloated over Welles' resignation and over reports that Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long is being boasted as Under-Secretary.

Mrs. Essary is a columnist for Cissy Patterson's Times-Herald, and is a rabid exponent of that paper's anti-Roosevelt, anti-Soviet phobias.

In a typical column earlier this week, Mrs. Essary appealed for sympathy for poor little Finland, referred sneeringly to Marshal Stalin as "Uncle Joe" and commented that "it is futile to mess."

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Army Saves Goldilocks



Liselotte Wolff, 14, clipped off her luxurious golden locks several months ago, and sold them to buy war bonds. Just taken seriously ill in Los Angeles, where picture show her with her mother, Liselotte needed to be taken in great haste to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., for an operation. U. S. Army authorities rewarded her patriotism by taking her in an Army plane.

State AFL Raps Ban on Chinese

By Dorothy Loeb
BUFFALO, Aug. 26. — The New York State Federation of Labor, whose million and a half members constitute 25 per cent of the entire AFL, opposes the Chinese Exclusion Act as an obstacle to United Nations unity and will work to have it lifted.

35 on Old Guard Slate Back ALP in Brooklyn

By Sender Garlin
Thirty-five county committeemen elected on the American Labor Party slate backed by the Old Guard leaders in Kings County yesterday announced they would support the program of the ALP Progressives at the county convention Monday night. The meeting will be held at Prospect Hall, corner of Fifth and Prospect, Brooklyn.

Although no official call for the convention has as yet been issued by the ALP officials, it is regarded as a certainty that the meeting will be held Monday night inasmuch as that is the final date for such a gathering under the law.

In their signed statement the 35 county committeemen declared that

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Beat Back Foe At Salamaua

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Aug. 27 (UP). — Allied troops are clinging to their newly won positions on the approaches to Salamaua airfield, beating back strong Japanese counterattacks along the north bank of the Francisco River. It was reported today.

(A British broadcast recorded in New York by the United Press Thursday, indicating another Allied advance, quoted official Australian reports that American and Australian forces now were within a mile of the airfield, holding firm along a line running from the coast to a point two miles inland.)

In a desperate maneuver to ease the threat to their New Guinea stronghold, the Japanese were revealed to have launched surprise assaults during stormy weather from Dot inlet on the coast to Nekunuk and Kennedy's crossing, but failed everywhere.

Bad weather presumably grounded both aerial fleets in the Solomons area, except for limited scouting flights, and there was no late news on the land fighting before Balroko Harbor, Baanga Island, and Vella Lavella in the New Georgia group.

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U. S. Grants French Partial Recognition

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UP). — President Roosevelt announced tonight that the United States has granted limited recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation, headed jointly by Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud and Charles De Gaulle.

He said in a statement that this government's action constitutes recognition of the committee "as functioning within specific limitations during the war."

It does not, he said, "constitute recognition of a government of France or of the French Empire by the government of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt also set forth that the relationship with the Committee "must continue to be subject to the military requirements of the Allied commanders" because of the "paramount importance of the common war effort," and said that this government recognizes the committee as "administering those French overseas territories which acknowledge its authority."

He said this government notes "with sympathy" the Committee's desire to be regarded as a body qualified to insure the administration and defense of French interests. But he added:

"The extent to which it may be possible to give effect to this desire must, however, be reserved for consideration in each case as it arises."

London and Ottawa announced simultaneously that England and Canada had recognized the Committee.

Bomb Berlin For 3rd Night

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UP). — British bombs fell on Berlin last night for the third straight night as RAF Mosquitoes raided the Reich capital where fires started in Monday night's shattering assault still smoldered.

The tactics of the air battle of Berlin continued to parallel those used in the smashing offensive that wrecked Hamburg in ten days. Apparently finding the weather unsuitable for a mass attack by four-engine bombers, such as Monday's 1,800-ton assault, the RAF sent its lighter but speedier bombers to keep Berliners sleepless and jittery by scattered attacks on various parts of Adolf Hitler's capital.

The Air Ministry announced that RAF bombers also laid mines in enemy waters during the night, and that one bomber was missing from all operations.

An official announcement said the crews of the twin-engined Mosquitoes saw ashes still glowing amid the ruins of targets battered by an estimated 700 Lancasters, Stirlings and Halifaxes 48 hours before.

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Loyalist Parley Puts Questions to U. S.

By Joseph Starobin
A great convention from all the Americas for aid to the Spanish refugees, which took place in Mexico City last week-end, serves as a reminder that one of the least clarified aspects of American policy revolves around relations with Franco Spain.

The Mexico City convention, at which some fifty American delegates were represented, heard many leading Spanish Republicans emphasize that the war would not be over so long as Spain remains fascist.

And many prominent Americans and world-figures, ranging from Faulstich Goddard to Leon Feuchtwanger, sent greetings to the Mexican rally, re-affirming support to the undying cause of the Spanish Republic.

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Crack Through Nazi Lines in Steady Gains

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UP). — Soviet tank and motorized infantry, driving in a double threat on the railroad and agricultural center of Poltava, seventy-seven miles southwest of Khar'kov, made gains of up to 3 1/2 miles against strong German resistance today and captured several villages.

A broadcast of the official Soviet News Agency Tass reported that in the drive from the north on Poltava, where the Red Army was thrusting down the Vorskla River from a point less than 30 miles from the city, the 93rd Soviet Division had broken into the German defense system and entered an important town.

A special Soviet communiqué, recorded from the Moscow Radio, which reported today's advances in the Poltava offensive, made only a general report on progress on other fronts.

CONTINUE ADVANCE
The communiqué said that in the Donets Basin the Red Army engaged in fighting to improve its positions southwest of Voroshilov and had last been fighting reconnaissance on other points.

It was added that 92 German tanks were damaged or destroyed in fighting on all fronts Wednesday and that 23 enemy planes were downed.

Moscow dispatches said that in the fighting southwest of Voroshilov, where the Red Army is now well west of the Mius River, the Red Army had resumed a general advance after breaking a big two-day counter-attack and had captured two villages, while forces on the left flank had crossed a river and were approaching an important position.

These dispatches said that the Red Army now threatened a big enemy group, made up of remnants of the German 6th Army.

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Blast Foggia from 100-Foot Levels

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 26 (UP). — Led by P-38 fighters hedge-hopping at 100 feet, American fliers struck a smashing three-way blow Wednesday at the Italian base of Foggia, ripping scores of planes aground, shooting down 26 more and causing further damage to the already battered railway yards, it was announced today.

The Lightning raked the airfields surrounding Foggia and were followed by a powerful wave of Liberators from Middle East bases which plastered the rail yards. Then Flying Fortresses bombed the airfields again from 25,000 feet to complete the operation in a total of three hours.

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Latin America Vast Food Basin For War--Is Byrnes Muffing It?

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the second of three articles on the recent inter-departmental report on food production.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes is confronted with the necessity for making an important decision: a decision on whether or not this government will encourage production of essential foods in Latin America.

Officials in the Office of Economic Warfare have clashed again and again on this issue with agriculture-as-usual officials in the War Food Administration and in the Department of Agriculture.

And the whole question has been put before Byrnes—who has so far failed to take any action at all.

OEOW officials proposed that this government enter into contracts with Brazilian producers for rice.

The rice lobby descended on Washington—and persuaded WFA to refuse to sanction the proposed arrangement.

There was similar pressure when OEOW proposed large-scale contracts for beans from Chile which are of obvious value in supplementing the as yet inadequate supply of beans grown in this country.

VAST POSSIBILITIES

The inter-departmental committee makes the point that there are vast possibilities for increasing agricultural production in Latin America.

Africa and other countries, that the exploitation of these possibilities could play a real role in meeting food shortages now and after the war.

According to the report, it would be a relatively simple thing to produce more peas and beans in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, French Africa and particularly in Chile and Canada.

In Chile, the report states, production of chick peas could be tripled, providing an export surplus of 20,000,000 pounds as compared with only 7,000,000 pounds in 1943.

Without interfering with pea production, 97,000,000 more acres could be planted in Chile than at present.

BRAZIL OIL

The report states that there are real prospects for the production of all kinds of oil and oil seeds in Brazil. And yet exports from Brazil of oils, with the exception of bassu oil, has dropped off substantially.

Lined and rapeseed could be produced in Argentina. And it is estimated that some 12,000,000 tons of palm oil and palm kernels could be maintained from Liberia by a moderate increase of production there.

There is now a shortage of vegetable seeds. But, according to the report, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and North Africa "are very promising seed producers."

The report states that North Africa "was in fact the source of much of Europe's seed."

In some parts of Latin America progress has been made toward increasing food production. The report cites Cuba as an outstanding example.

Unfortunately Cuba is not typical. In too many cases the War Administration has yielded to the pressure of "farm" bloc interests fearful that the development of food resources abroad will eventually give them competition when the war is over.

FOOD FOR WAR

It is important for men to get enough food for the men at the fighting fronts and for the civilian populations, particularly in the Soviet Union, where millions of people are living on minimum rations.

The report points out that this need will increase rather than diminish at the conclusion of the war, with vast numbers of people in liberated areas to be fed.

This problem is also extremely important from the point of view of United Nations cooperation.

It is the contention of the committee that the "major responsibility" for developing food resources rests on the United States and Great Britain.

These two countries are in the best position to do the job and they have not yet really tackled it, neither in Latin America nor in North Africa.

FOOD ACTION NEEDED

But the committee also makes the valid point that the real need is for a United Nations food body composed of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States to start with which will "have at least the power to assign areas, allocate production resources and set goals which can reasonably be expected from each area."

At the Hot Springs food conference, the Soviet Union was active in urging essentially the same kind of approach. It differed with American and British representatives who thought of the conference solely as a post-war project.

The Soviet Union won some concessions. And one of the committees set up at the follow-up conference here on July 15 is to consider immediate proposals for increasing food production.

But this committee is moving slowly. It is expected to take two or three months to prepare even a preliminary report.

And the need for swift United Nations action on the food front is urgent.



Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

CDVO announces the formation of a United States Junior Citizens Service Corps. In New York City Dr. Alice V. Keliher has been appointed to supervise this important youth work.

Explaining the plan, Dr. Keliher said, "The primary function of the United States Junior Citizens Service Corps is to give proper credit to boys and girls under 16 for participation in the war effort. Boys and girls will receive insignia for service similar to those heretofore given to adult volunteers. Our boys and girls are truly junior partners in the war effort and I am glad that they are now to have national recognition as such."

Under the national plan youth are eligible for enrollment in the Junior Service Corps only through registration as members of a group that has adult leadership and is working on a war program approved by the local Defense Council. Youth groups may be independent or nationally affiliated boys' or girls' clubs, or groups organized in schools, churches, libraries or neighborhood. The boy or girl is certified for enrollment in the Corps after ten hours of volunteer service, plus recommendation by the group leader and a pledge to contribute at least one hour a week in community war services.

For further information call the CDVO Youth Service Director of your borough. Addresses: Manhattan, 707 Fifth Avenue; Bronx, Court House, 850 Walton Avenue; Brooklyn, 151 Livingston Street; Queens, 99-29 Queens Boulevard.

FROM MISSOURI

Under the sponsorship of the United Labor Committee of St. Louis, Missouri, a meeting of all Labor Advisory Committees in OPA Region V and other interested labor representatives was called in Kansas City by the OPA Regional Administrator. It was attended by all OPA district directors and by 175 representatives of the CIO, AFL and Railway Labor organizations from a five state area. The conference unanimously adopted a detailed program of action supporting OPA's efforts to roll back and hold the cost of living. The program included:

1. Publication and distribution of specific dollar and cents price lists by labor organizations.
2. Recruitment of volunteer price assistants and panel members.
3. Public support of OPA.
4. Labor delegations to Congressmen, urging (a) grade labeling, (b) subsidies, (c) livestock ceilings, (d) price roll-backs without the use of subsidies in the case of prices which are already inflationary. Copies of the detailed program are available. Write to OPA Labor Office, Washington, D. C.

SERVICE MEN'S MOTHERS' BULLETIN

State Defense Director of New Mexico urges all defense councils to secure representatives of organized labor and women's auxiliaries. (New York, please copy—Ed.)

FACTS FOR FARMERS

(Incidentally, Facts for Farmers, published monthly by Farm Research 39 Cortlandt Street, New York 7, N. Y., 25 cents a year.)

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35 on Old Guard Slate Back ALP in Brooklyn

(Continued from Page 1)

"after careful consideration of the issues in the recent primary campaign" they "found that we are unable to continue to support the narrow and disruptive position of the 'right wing' leadership."

Primarily, said their statement, they were eager to support the policy of broadening the base of the American Labor Party to include all trade unions, a proposal recently made by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of America and chairman of the CIO's Political Action Committee.

BRONX CONVENTION

The convention of the Bronx County ALP, where the Old Guard was victorious in the recent primary elections, was held last night at the Bronx Winter Garden, 1874 Washington Ave. Election of permanent officers of the convention was taking place as this edition of the Daily Worker went to press. Introduction of a resolution backing the Hillman proposal for the ALP was also scheduled.

High point of the meeting was expected to be the nomination of ALP candidates for the City Council. Scheduled for designation for the Council were Gertrude Weil Klein, Salvatore Nino and Charles Rubinstein.

While the Bronx ALP Progressives were said to be in agreement on these nominations, they were reportedly urging the nomination of a fourth candidate—former Councilman Michael J. Quill, International President of the Transport Workers Union.

It became known yesterday that although the Honest Ballot Association had, upon the invitation of Joseph Kehoe, chairman of the Progressive Committee of the ALP, agreed to send an inspector to represent the Association at the Kings County meeting, Old Guard leaders have let it be known that the representative of the Association would not be admitted.

Thus, with John Gelo, present chairman of the county ALP presiding, there is every reason to believe that the Old Guard will seek to seize control of the organization by the same steamroller tactics by which they achieved their aims and defied the will of the enrolled voters two years ago.

At that time, using these meth-

ods, the Old Guard clique stole the election of county leadership after the enrolled voters—as they did this year—had elected a majority of Progressives.

'OLD GUARD' CONSPIRACY

That plans were being laid for such a conspiracy next Monday night was indicated in the N. Y. Times of Aug. 13 which reported that the Progressive slate had won a majority in the Kings County primaries.

"At right wing headquarters," the Times story said, "it was said that the right wing was certain to control the organization meeting of the Kings County Committee, but the result of Tuesday's primary election was 'closer than expected.'"

As officially verified by the Board of Elections Aug. 13 the tally showed 1,900 county committeemen for the Progressives to 1,509 by the Dubinsky-controlled wing of the party.

The conventions of the New York county and Queens county organizations of the ALP have been set for Monday night. The Manhattan organization, headed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman, and Eugene P. Connelly, secretary, will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, 105 E. 106th St.

The Queens county meeting will take place at Lost Battalion Hall, Woodhaven and Queens Blvd., Kew Gardens.

At all of these conventions delegates are expected to press for adoption of the Hillman proposal to base the ALP upon the trade unions.

The 35 county committeemen elected on the "right wing" slate who issued a statement endorsing the policies of the Progressive Committee of the Kings County ALP are:

Joseph Kurtyka, Sara Iandiaro, Margaret Kelly, Charles Camer, Katherine Camer, Esther Levinson, Ellen Emory, Moses Major, Lawrence McIntyre, Rebecca Berg, Reuben M. Levitt, William Diener, Nathan Herenberg, Angelo Puglisi, Julius Fleiss, Harry Muskant, David Flacks.

Also Mildred Flacks, Joseph Dropkin, Morris Farber, Michael Sacks, Harry Ostrow, James Slappy, Edna Bohn, Kojal Lory, Tessa Dvor, Morris Salir, Leo Pachenka, Alexander Charnovsky, Harry Krush, Ernesto Marino, Marie Palazzola, Wilbur Hunt, Charles St. Hill and Joe Rosengarten.

East Side Talks Up for Child Care

Three hundred in six hours. That was the total number of signers collected for a child care center in the East Side midtown area.

The neighborhood responded like a bell which chimed: we need a child care center for children of working mothers.

Mothers with children, women without families, fathers and soldiers signed the petitions which called upon the Mayor to open a center in the territory which is a low-income one and has very few recreational centers.

Six persons manned the display on the corner of 29th St. and First Ave. last Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Reactions from neighborhood citizens included:

"I'll do anything to help the children."

"We certainly need one here."

"You are doing good work."

The signs and placards were provided by the Stuyvesant Mothers' Club, which conducted a similar demonstration the week before.

Hundreds of people stopped for a minute in their rush to and from the market to read the posters.

A good-sized clothesline with

Junior's playthings had nursery rhymes tacked on to them—nursery rhymes with a purpose.

One read:

Little Jack Horner
Stood on the Corner,
Feeling awfully low
'Cause Pop's in a trench
Mom works at a bench
And he has no where to go.

There are several nurseries in the territory, but they do not fulfill the needs of working mothers. They only care for children up to 6 P. M.

and are closed on Saturday.

Many mothers signing the petitions were frantic as to what they were going to do right then and there about child care.

One had to stay away from work to find a suitable place.

Another was worried about what would happen when her two youngsters returned from the country.

Many women indicated that they would go to work if they only had a proper place, with suitable supervision for their children.

"You can't work when you're worried," said a young mother with a child in her arms.

State A. F. of L. Attacks Chinese Exclusion Act

(Continued from Page 1)

clusion Act is of special importance because the AFL Executive Council at its Chicago meeting had come out for continuance of the law which bans Chinese from entering the United States.

Tom Wilson of Hotel and Club Employees Local 6 and Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers Guild delivered impassioned appeals for convention action and succeeded in reversing a resolutions committee recommendation which would simply have referred the matter to executives.

WEAKEN UNITY

"We all know what happened in Burma," Wilson told the delegates. "The unwillingness of the people there to support the British Army lost the United Nations the Burma Road, making it that much harder for us to help our gallant Allies, the Chinese and making it that much harder for us to hit our enemy. It is laws of this kind which weaken the unity of the United Nations."

"The proposal to refer is but lip service to democracy. The Exclusion Act was passed in 1910 to ban cheap labor. Whether it was justified then or not, its existence now provides propaganda for the Japanese against the United Nations, which harms the cause of all of us. Its elimination will be a demonstration of solidarity with the courageous Chinese people."

Lefkowitz also urged that the convention take a stand and that the delegate to the AFL convention be instructed to vote against the Act.

Red-baiting drew a sharp rebuke

from one of the delegates in debate on the only other issue which drew special discussion last night. A resolution to endorse the joint anti-fascist committee and support its work on behalf of victims of fascism.

When Gertrude Lane of Hotel and Club Employees Local 6 and other delegates spoke for the resolution, Lefkowitz rose to charge that the committee was under "left domination."

RESOLUTION PLEA

"I'm sick and tired of political blackmail and red-baiting as a substitute for discussion," Frank Dutto, delegate of Bakers' Local 1, told the convention. "Every time an important issue comes up, we hear the words 'Communist,' 'Daily Worker,' etc., flung about. That's used to blackmail people. It's about time we had discussion on principle, taking up questions from the point of view of their meaning and intent and not red-baiting, which is just a Hitler trick."

Dutto said he was a member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee and that it had transported thousands of the first fighters against fascism to safety in Mexico and deserved trade union support.

The resolution was deferred to the Federation's Executive Council. Scores of resolutions calling for an invasion of Europe now were introduced by delegates.

The convention's stand registered desire for offensive action. John Goodman, delegate of Local 144, Hotel Front Service, spoke for immediate offensive action, declaring that the fall of Kharkov; the gains of the Red Army all along the line, the Allied victories in Sicily and Mussolini's

fall all showed that an invasion of Europe now could bring victory in 1943.

Delegates from Dining Car Employees Local 370 made a moving plea for convention backing for an up-grading of Negroes in railroad employment. An agreement between AFL unions and carriers guarantees such up-grading but thus far Negroes have been excluded from its application, even though there is a manpower shortage.

Lloyd H. Mason and Theodore Jackson, delegates, pointed out. They were supported.

Many resolutions on international labor unity, calling for strengthened ties between American, British and Russian unions, were introduced. None of them, however, reached the floor and it was believed that they were bracketed with resolutions on labor unity of which there were also many.

The convention approved the "intent" of a resolution submitted by delegates from the Jamestown Central Labor Council looking towards national and international labor unity.

INTERNATIONAL SCALE

The resolution, which was referred to the Executive Council for action, called for "the immediate establishment of the necessary working together of all labor on a state-wide, national and international scale, in legislation, politics and all other ways vital to all-but victory behind the leadership of President Roosevelt."

CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods already work in union in Jamestown as in a number of other New York communities represented at the convention.

Delegates voted to reaffirm their no-strike pledge for the duration and adopted a resolution demanding repeal of the Smith-Connally bill.

AFL members eligible for membership in the American Legion are urged to join and form AFL posts under another convention resolution. A recommendation from President William Green was cited on this score.

FOURTH TERM ISSUE

Several resolutions calling for the endorsement of President Roosevelt for a fourth term were put in the hands of the resolutions committee but no action was taken as Federation leaders said it was customary to give endorsement to known candidates.

A resolution introduced by the New York State Culinary Alliance calling for an invitation to delegates from Stalingrad to visit the New Yorkers was referred to the Executive Council, without comment.

In a closing speech to the convention today, President Murray reiterated that the session had "voted complete support to President Roosevelt's war program and had condemned vigorously those who are seeking to disrupt that program for selfish political and economic reasons."

"We have made it abundantly clear," he said, "to our friends to our critics and to the neutral public that organized labor, as represented in the Empire State by the New York State Federation of Labor, knows that democracy is fighting for its very life in this war and that labor will gladly take it on the chin if it knew that its toil and sacrifice will hasten the eventual victory over the Axis forces."

OPA Violators in Harlem Are Tried

Eight Harlem merchants yesterday had their day in Magistrates Court, 170 E. 121st St., and so did the Office of Price Administration, which brought charges resulting in four convictions and four adjournments.

Judge Edward Bromberger heard the cases.

With the exception of Bernard Levine, who runs a drugstore at 128th St. and Eighth Ave., who was fined a total of \$40 on two counts, the merchants were all fined \$25 each, with the alternative of going to jail for five days.

The remaining three, none of whom seemed to want to go to jail, were Irving Nevins, meat market, 2138 Eighth Ave.; David Newman, meat market, 2056 Eighth Ave.; Harry Berman, meat market, 2383 Eighth Ave.

Four of the merchants had applied for a received adjournment of their cases to a later date. Sam Ferraro, fruits and vegetables, of 2032 Lexington Ave., did not show up in court. A warrant for his arrest was sworn. He was charged with selling bananas four cents above the OPA ceiling price of 18 cents a pound.

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CHARGES SIMILAR

All charges were brought by Matthew V. Bouite and Mr. Harmon, both OPA investigators and both Negroes. An OPA attorney assisted.

The charges against the meat-marketmen all took a similar pattern. Nevins was charged with "unlawfully" offering "for sale to complainant one fryer weighing 2½ pounds at a price in excess of the ceiling established" by the OPA.

Nevins had sold a chicken, supposed to be drawn and thoroughly prepared for cooking, at the price of 59 cents. Ceiling price was 44 cents.

Newman, on a similar charge, admitted that he did not tell the customer how much the chicken weighed but simply announced the price. The customer, weighing his buy at a neighboring shop and finding it under weight, immediately reported to the OPA. The price was excessive for the weight.

Berman came into the courtroom leaning heavily on a cane, apparently too ill to defend himself. The witness was allowed to remain in his own chair rather than take the witness stand. This same witness, a little later on, however, was bouncing about in a lively manner in his chair and almost shouting at Mr. Harmon, the complainant. Finished, he again slumped down.

"Twenty-five dollars or five days," the judge said briefly.

Murray to Talk at UE Garden Rally

In an address expected to outline CIO legislative position on military and domestic issues before the reconvening Congress, Philip Murray, CIO president, will keynote the Ninth International Convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Sept. 12, in Madison Square Garden.

The UERMWA, with its half million members, the third largest CIO union, will hold its convention sessions starting September 13 in the New Yorker Hotel. One thousand delegates from the electrical manufacturing and machine shop industries of the country are expected to register, according to James Lustig, chairman of the union committee in charge of convention arrangements.

"Murray's speech will be delivered only a few days before Congress reconvenes," Lustig said. "Therefore it can be expected to deal largely with the legislative policies, both military and domestic, needed for victory in the war."

"The present Congress has hindered the win-the-war program of President Roosevelt. Congress' taxes are designed to lay the greatest burden on those least able to pay, while going light on excess profits, corporate and high personal incomes. This Congress has refused to control prices and fights against the price roll-back ordered by President Roosevelt to prevent widespread suffering. This Congress has enacted, in the Smith-Connally Act, a law which directly invites sabotage of war production by irresponsible minority groups."

"Our rally will be political in nature, designed to express the will of labor and the people that Congress must stop its partisan politics, stop its sabotage of the government's policies and get in and pitch with the rest of the American people to destroy fascism which attacked our nation."

"We have invited all members of Congress from New Jersey and New York to attend the meeting and hear the voice of labor."

Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, and Julius Einspach, secretary-treasurer of the UERMWA, will be other speakers on the program, which, however, is still incomplete.

Loyalist Parley Puts Question On U. S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

tion from the United States, a request which has supposedly been turned down.

It is not clear whether one event came after the other: whether Franco's request for supplies came in response to Sir Samuel's immoderate language. It is not clear just what the issues of the bargaining are. But where there is so much smoke there must be fire. And it's the kind of fire that throws some long shadows on American policy.

If Sir Samuel went down to demand the abandonment of Franco's pro-Axis position, then it is clear that Franco is not a neutral, but a friend of Hitler's. By what stretch of the imagination then, does he expect to buy arms from the United States? Unless this is a feeler to see how far the Munichmen in the State Department are ready to go in accommodating their old pal, the butcher of the Spanish people.

On the other hand, if Franco is a neutral, then why does he need arms these days? Against whom does he intend to use them? A German invasion? Hardly likely.

ARMS AGAINST PEOPLE
Or against the people of Spain, who are beginning to shake the foundations of his regime, especially as the conflict between the monarchist and Falangist elements grows stronger.

Is Franco so uncertain of his position, so fearful of the impact of Mussolini's fall and the Red Army's advance that he wishes to bolster his regime with another edition of civil war?

In that case, the problem arises whether it is the job of the United States to bolster such a regime; or isn't it rather America's job to do belated justice to the Spanish people by supporting them?

If, as the President recently declared, our war aims mean non-fascist governments in Europe, then the Spanish people will draw only one conclusion.

As the N. Y. Sun, in a remarkably good and surprising editorial said yesterday, it is not this country's job to "forget how and under whose auspices" Franco came to power.

"The Spanish people deserve better from the United States than a short memory and the appeaser's way," the Sun concluded.

Just as France is the testing-ground of American policies toward nations directly occupied by the Axis, so Spain is the testing-ground of our attitude to those bed-fellows of Hitler like General Franco.

No one has forgotten, as the Mexico City rally shows, that Republican Spain was the advance battleground of this war.

Every Spaniard expects that the least this country can do is to avoid bolstering Franco in any way, not to mention hastening his downfall.

WAR BOND SHIP



The drive for war bonds to build the new cruiser, Atlanta, were sufficiently oversubscribed to pay also for this destroyer escort, shown sliding down the ways at the Charleston Navy Yard. It's named after Sergeant Clyde Thompson, of Atlanta, Ga., who was killed in the Pacific area.

OPA Promises New York Price Checkers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—OPA general manager Chester Bowles has agreed to make serious efforts to correct the lack of labor and volunteer participation in the price control and rationing program in New York.

Bowles promised to do something about the situation at a meeting with OPA's Labor Policy Committee yesterday.

It was understood here that Bowles would discuss the New York situation today with Mayor LaGuardia and with local OPA officials.

A recent survey made under the supervision of Harry Jones, chief of OPA's Food Enforcement set-up showed that New York's volunteer program is a dismal failure.

WORST RECORD.

While the situation throughout the country is spotty, there are many cities where volunteer price checkers are doing yeoman service in eliminating black markets. New York has the worst record of any city in the country.

Apathy or resistance to volunteer participation on the part of many New York price control and rationing boards and of the volunteer administrators in charge of activities in the various boroughs said to account for the fact that the people are not being drawn into the enforcement program.

It is understood that there only ten price checkers attached to price panels in the Borough of Manhattan.

OPA is sending 30 price clerks to New York to help the voluntary boards. This is intended to answer the argument of some board members that the volunteers cannot be utilized without price experts.

Anti-FDR Boys Cackle at Poultry Show

The Northeast Poultry Producers Council, holding its eighth annual industry exposition at the Hotel New Yorker, Aug. 25-27, provided a field day for anti-administration speakers, including representatives of Governor Dewey's Emergency Food Commission, W. I. Myers, dean of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, and J. A. McConnell, manager of GLEP.

Though eggs are rated by the government as No. 2 war food, second only to milk, NEPCO officials devoted an entire afternoon's discussion to proposals for reducing poultry and egg production next year. Though no government official was invited to the sessions or allowed to speak there, the members finally insisted that the reduction resolution be qualified to read "when and if" the feed situation requires such a reduction.

Leon Todd, managing director of NEPCO, repeatedly attacked the Government's food program, at one point referring to it as "hair-raising."

'Invade,' Say CIO Smelter Chiefs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Leaders of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, pledged support to President Roosevelt calling for the immediate opening of a 2nd Front on the continent of Europe.

The wire was sent to the President in behalf of the members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, signed by James Pinta, Int'l Rep.; Ismael P. Flory, Int'l Rep.; and Al C. Skinner, Int'l Rep., pointing out that the greater blow could be struck against the resurgence of the 5th column elements in our country, working overtime to destroy national unity and to drive a wedge between the United Nations.

In a statement for the press these representatives of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers added:

"The war has reached the decisive stage. Labor and the American people must be on the alert. Hitler's agents, conscious or unconscious, are operating at a greater tempo than ever before, seeking to steal from the people a People's Victory. They indulge in vicious speculation and lies about our relations with our Soviet ally at precisely a time when the Red Army is destroying more Nazis than all other armies in the world. Their purpose behind these lies and speculations can only be to help give Hitler and the Axis another lease on life. This war can end in 1943, if the people of our country back the Commander-in-Chief in a bold determined move against Hitler on the continent of Europe."

Defeatist Press Happy Welles Is Out

(Continued from Page 1)

ure Russia with an Occidental yardstick."

There have been rumors recently that Mrs. Essary and Col. Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune would soon be married.

Mrs. Essary states that "every one who knows anything at all about the State Department is convinced that with the resignation of Welles the State Department is more likely to function more harmoniously than it has since disagreement on U. S.-Soviet relations and international trade began between Hull and Welles more than a year ago."

Long's "judgment and integrity" and his "long and successful career in diplomacy" are praised by Mrs. Essary.

Behind Mrs. Essary's story, is, of course, the fact that Welles is an advocate of Soviet-American cooperation while Long has been linked with the anti-Soviet clique in the State Department.

Mrs. Essary, incidentally, was in the news today with a story in the Times-Herald stating that she christened the new Navy tanker, U. S. S. Caliente, at Baltimore yesterday.

Pageant to Feature Italian Garden Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, has become a sponsor of the meeting.

Thousands of Italian Americans living in the lower East Side are expected to participate in the Fiesta to be held Saturday, Aug. 28, on Mulberry St. between Prince and Spring Sts.

The Fiesta, which will open at 3 o'clock and close at 10 P. M. in compliance with blackout regulations, is being held under the auspices of the Downtown Committee of the United Americans of Italian Origin, the chairman of which is Robert Santangelo, and the vice-chairmen Assemblyman John Lamula and Judge Rocco A. Perella.

In addition to dancing to two orchestras, many Broadway acts will appear and there will be short speeches by Mr. Santangelo, Representative Vito Marcantonio, Assemblyman Hulen E. Jack, Dr. Bella V. Dodd and Assemblyman Lamula.

Change Churchill Broadcast to Tuesday

(By United Press)

British Broadcasting Co. officials here said today that the radio talk by Prime Minister Winston Churchill had been postponed from 1 P. M. Sunday to sometime Tuesday. The BBC said the exact time had not been set and that no reason was given for the change.

Indict Farm Owner For Negro Peonage

MOBILE, Aug. 26 (AP).—O'Neal Bodiford, farmer of nearby Fort Deposit, and an employee, Ralph McCaughy, were indicted by a federal grand jury here Aug. 23 for holding Luther Carter, Negro farmhand, in what amounts to slavery.

Carter had left the farm to take a job in a sawmill. According to the prosecutor, his two employers went to the mill, beat Carter and forced him into their auto. It is charged that they intended returning him to Bodiford's farm to work off an alleged debt.

The three counts of the indictment charged the men with (1) a conspiracy to deprive Carter of his civil rights; (2) kidnapping a person to be held as a slave; (3) holding a person in peonage. The indictment followed investigation by the FBI prompted by a complaint from Carter's employer at the sawmill.

They Didn't Want a Strike at Brewster

By George Morris

Failing in their effort to pull an immediate strike at the Long Island City plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., the controlling group of officials of Local 365, United Automobile Workers, resorted to the Smith-Connally Act as a face-saver.

Make no mistake about it: the great majority of the 6,000 workers who were called to take a "strike vote" at Queensboro Arena Wednesday night, were against a strike. They favored the proposal of invoking the 30-day "cool-off" as provided in the Smith-Connally Act, only because it temporarily defeated the plans of the officials to pull an immediate strike, and it gave national officials of the UAW time to intervene effectively.

Bernard Rifkin, the Alter-Ehrlich pal, who came with a delegation from the Johnsville, Pa., strikes to plea for an immediate sympathy walkout, was roundly hooped. Many catcalls reminded him that there is a war on and the country's interest comes first.

PRO-STRIKE BUILDUP

The pro-strike elements prepared a build-up for an immediate walkout. They carried signs which read: "Don't let our union down. Vote yes on strike."

"One solid walkout—Hathorne (Johnsville), Long Island, New York."

They walked away disappointed. At their own meeting at Johnsville, yesterday morning, the strikers cut short their four-day strike over a dispute on the status of guards of the plant and decided to return. There, too, the threat is still being held out to invoke the Connally-Smith Act 30-day procedure.

The biggest cheers at the Queensboro Arena meeting came in response to telegrams from the War Labor Board warning of its power to invoke sanctions against strikers and to the wire of international President R. J. Thomas reminding the workers of the union's no-strike pledge and the harm a strike would cause the organization.

In connection with this it should be remembered that only last week a plant election for 11 delegates to the UAW's national convention, elected five delegates and rolled up slightly less than half the total votes on a ticket that campaigned for unconditional adherence to the no-strike policy and support of the government's war policy. This was the principal issue in the election because the union's officers, associated with President Thomas De Lorenzo, prompted by Trotskyites and Dubinsky Social Democrats, have been campaigning to kill the no-strike pledge.

It is because De Lorenzo was fully aware of his slim chance to pull an immediate strike, that he came in with a so-called "executive" committee proposal to "do it legally." But two members of the executive committee, Benny Goodman and Al Smith, informed the meeting that there was no executive committee meeting, since they were not even told of it.

When De Lorenzo addressed the mass meeting he tried to pose as

membership into strike action. De Lorenzo even issued a widely quoted false statement alleging that R. J. Thomas supported his policy.

FORCED TO BACKTRACK

Actually Thomas sent the wire, which was read at the meeting, ordering De Lorenzo to call off the strike. Confronted with the WLB and the Thomas wire, and fully aware that the membership would not follow his destructive line, De Lorenzo suddenly performed a somersault and found fault with the Johnsville strikers for doing what he advised them to do.

Events are fast moving to a showdown in Local 365 which will put an end to such deceitful politics. The conduct of the arena mass meeting opened the eyes of many to the undemocratic nature of the officer group. Vice-president Marco Cicala who presided, arbitrarily chose speakers only from the ranks of the Trotskyite-Socialist elements who support De Lorenzo. At one point he shouted to opponent hecklers that he'd "bring in the cops and put you fellows out." This brought a chorus of jeers and remarks that in Johnsville the reason for striking was allegedly the Coast Guardsmen patrolling the plant, while here he threatened to "bring in cops."

One bit of demagoguery used by De Lorenzo to bolster strike sentiment was the claim that the issue at Johnsville threatened the life of the union. Actually, it is the calling of the strike that brought such threat, in view of the WLB's power to withdraw the checkoff and other security privileges. Draft boards are already invoking their power to induct strikers. In contrast are the many examples of unions like the Transport Workers Union, National Maritime Union, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, that have been able to win the best improvements by strictly adhering to the no-strike pact.

De Lorenzo's group in the union rests on a combination which includes Trotskyites, Dubinsky Social Democrats, Norman Thomas Socialists and Lewisites. The common aim that brings them together is opposition to the war effort and hatred of the Soviet Union. The same Rifkin who came to ask for an immediate sympathy walkout Wednesday, last April unsuccessfully sponsored a resolution before the Pennsylvania CIO convention to condemn the Soviet Union for executing the two pro-Nazi spies Alter and Ehrlich.

Fighting China's Battle



Miss Pingsheng Yen, 21, daughter of Dr. W. W. Yen, China's former ambassador to the Soviet Union, says she's helping China on the industrial front. She's making a test at the General Electric Co. works in Schenectady, N. Y.

CIO Petitions FCC On Use of Radio Time

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The CIO today presented the Federal Communications Commission with a strong demand for greater opportunity for labor to make use of the nation's radio facilities.

The CIO made these specific demands of the FCC:

That more free time should be available to labor in the form of weekly sustaining programs.

That labor organizations should not be restricted in their purchase of radio time or their right to solicit members over the radio.

That machinery be established to guarantee that the right of labor to use the radio are respected.

PETITIONS FCC

The CIO's position was outlined in a petition to the FCC by its general council, Lee Pressman, in a petition to the FCC. Pressman asked for a chance to intervene in the FCC hearing on the transfer of the Blue network to new owners. The petition made the point that

this hearing should give labor an opportunity to air its grievances against the radio networks.

In his petition, Pressman revealed that the National Association of Broadcasters has circulated its members not to make use of transcripts of radio programs made by the United Automobile Workers.

The UAW sought to purchase radio time for these programs, but the NAB holds that this is a violation of its code, preventing sale of time for "controversial" programs.

Pressman pointed out that while unions are not permitted to buy radio time, they are also restricted in their chance to get on free sustaining programs.

He contrasted the free, half-an-hour week program made available over a national network to the National Association of Broadcasters in addition to scores of propaganda broadcasts by individual corporations with the 15 minutes a week made available through a joint CIO-AFL program.

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Ray Robinson Favored Over Henry Armstrong

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943



The Ford Local UAW-CIO has almost as many women participating in its sports program as men. On the left is a picture of the crack women's softball team that is sweeping the Detroit Municipal League. . . . The girls take to the Local's sports program with great enthusiasm and are best in tennis, golf, bowling and softball. . . .

At the right is the baseball team of the Ford Foundry Department. . . . This is the best baseball team in the Local and it is rapidly heading for the National CIO championship. . . . Needless to say, Negro and white play together and form one solid unit on the ball field. The picture itself, tells a story words could never equal.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	77	39	.664	New York	74	45	.622
Cincinnati	65	52	.556	Washington	65	57	.533
Pittsburgh	64	56	.532	Cleveland	62	55	.530
Brooklyn	61	58	.513	Chicago	63	57	.525
Chicago	56	61	.479	Detroit	51	56	.521
Philadelphia	54	66	.450	Boston	57	64	.471
New York	43	75	.364	St. Louis	53	63	.457
Boston	51	64	.443	Philadelphia	41	79	.342

Games Today
Chicago at Pittsburgh (night)
St. Louis at Cincinnati (night)
Only games scheduled

Games Today
Cleveland at Chicago (night)
Detroit at St. Louis (night)
Only games scheduled

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SORRY!

The Daily Worker went to press too early last night to get in the results of the big War Bond Game at the Polo Grounds between an all-star Dodger-Giant-Yankee team and a service nine from Camp Cumberland. For feature story on the game don't fail to read tomorrow's Daily Worker sports page.

NEW MASSES

WITH CHINA'S GUERRILLAS

An eye-witness account of the 18th Group

Army
By
Lieut. Uhlmann

THE CHURCH IN A PEOPLE'S WAR

By
Reverend
Stephen H. Fritchman

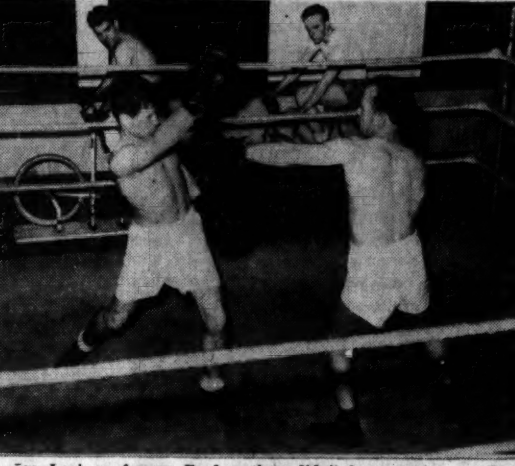
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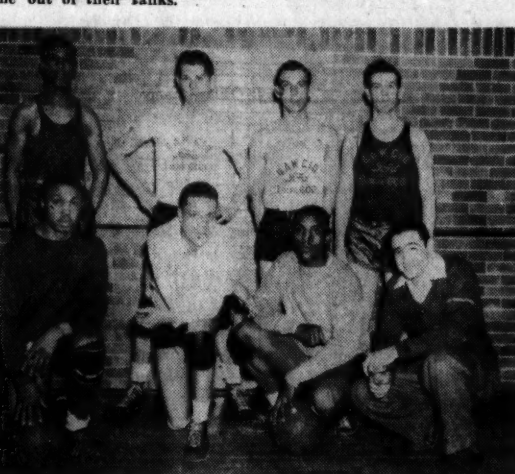
NEW MASSES

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NEW MASSES



Joe Louis, a former Ford worker, didn't have a ring as these union men have now—but Joe worked in the plant before the union organized it. . . . Here's a shot of the popular gym of the local, fixed up with ring, weights, training bicycle and the like. . . . Hundreds of UAW members box regularly and maybe another Joe Louis will come out of their ranks.



Basketball, a great sport in the Midwest, is likewise among the most widely played games in the union. Here's a shot of the team from the pressed steel shop. . . . This quietest won 23 games and lost four last winter. . . . In the lower right hand corner of the picture is Johnny Gallo, the one man dynamo who is head of the Local's athletic program.

UAW PLUS CIO EQUALS Sports

By Phil Gordon

Talking about big-time sports, meet the biggest sports promoter of the greatest number of athletes in the United States—Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO.

It's the largest organized local of workers in the world and everything it does is big; especially when it comes to sports; that, brothers and sisters, is really BIG.

Baseball, football, basketball, golfing, tennis, boxing, wrestling, bowling, anything you can think of, including walkathons, is part of the Local's sports program, supervised by young energetic John Gallo.

And when it comes to the number of participants involved—not spectators—in these sports, then you really have to employ astronomical figures. Proof?

Well, a baseball team or a bowling crew or a basketball outfit has quite a few members on it.

And a league, which is composed of from 8 to, say, as many as, 40 teams, makes up enough of an aggregation to fill a well-sized meeting hall.

But the Ford Local doesn't think or act in terms of 1 or, maybe, 2 leagues. No siree; it's past that stage.

Why, it has 22—twenty-two—bowling leagues alone and some of these leagues have as many as 40 teams in it.

And the same goes for the other sports, participation in which is open to all Ford workers, regardless of race, color and creed.

Many of these teams are really good and the players exhibit a high degree of skill.

For instance, one of the Ford women's softball team, composed of Negro and white workers, is in the

Hank Is 3-1 Underdog Against Young Foe In Tonite's Ten

By Bill Mardo

Despite the fact that Sugar Robinson's fighting sharpness may have been rationed somewhat by the rigors of Army life, the skinny, uncrowned king of the welters will enter the ring tonight a 3-1 favorite over hustling Henry Armstrong in a 10-round bout that will probably pack some 23,000 fight fans into every nook and cranny of Madison Square Garden's arena-of-swat.

Excitement is at fever pitch for this fight of fights. As the hour of ring-time draws near, questions emanating from the mouths of the excited citizens parked along Jacobs Beach are to be heard echoing and re-echoing in front of every drug store and ice cream parlor in the city. . . . Wherever fight fans congregate the same arguments heatedly rage:

Will Armstrong's style prove too much for Ray? Can Henry weather the dynamite packed in Robinson's fists? Has the Army routine taken something out of Ray? Will Armstrong's hustling, never-stop body beating barrage put lead into the dancing toes of his kid opponent?

Nobody knows. But along about 11 o'clock tonight, when the lights go up and somebody's hand is raised aloft by Harry Balough—then will the answer be forthcoming. . . .

HENRY'S GREAT COMEBACK
Two of the greatest products the ring has produced in the last decade, this evening's brawl will be marred by but one factor. These fighters are not meeting at their respective peaks. For the amazing Mr. Armstrong, tonight's bout is just another to be squeezed into the twilight of a great career. . . .

Not nearly the awe-inspiring fighting machine that he was five years ago when he shattered all ring precedent by capturing three world titles, nevertheless the 33-year-old veteran still boasts a "let of gas" in his old but spirited boxing engine. Win or lose tonight, the indomitable Negro scrapper has already added another page to the immortal chapter of ring lore entitled—Henry Armstrong—the Greatest Fighter. Pound-for-Pound That Ever Lived.

And that page will be the one that records the most phenomenal comeback in ring history. Fists was marked alongside the fight life of Hank after he failed to recapture his welterweight crown from Fritzie Zivko back in January of 1941. . . . But a year and a half later, coming out of the shadows of retirement, Henry put the gloves back on and defied all tradition by chalking up a skunk of comeback triumphs against the best fighters in the land that is well nigh unbelievable. . . .

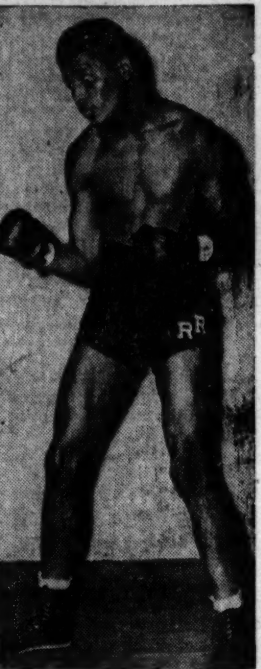
Twenty-six times has Henry gone to the post since he started the arduous climb back to the top, and he has emerged victorious in 23 of these set-bos. That his punch still boasts a lot of its old-time sting is very much evident by the record which registers 14 kayoes in Hank's comeback try.

The style which captured three crowns for him is still his trademark in the trade. Moving in all the time, bobbing and weaving and throwing punches from every conceivable angle while he rests his head on his opponent's shoulder—that's the Armstrong way. In all truth, it can be said that Henry doesn't lose as much leather as he did in the days of yore, and his feet don't carry him quite as fast as they used to—nevertheless his tireless energy and natural punching potency still combine to form a fighting arsenal capable enough of whipping together a frightening evening for any welterweight living. . . .

RAY HAS EVERYTHING
Little can be added to the paeans of praise already shouted in the direction of young Ray Robinson. This lean, lanky kid from the sidewalks of Harlem has amassed one of the greatest winning streaks of all time. After chalking up 69 consecutive triumphs as an amateur, Robbie turned pro and notched another 40 straight wins onto his record. His one setback came against rough Jacob LaMotta in Detroit, but Sugar reversed that decision in a return match just prior to his induction. . . .

Robinson's ring equipment is as well-rounded as Joe Louis'. The youngster possesses a left hand that is a joy to behold. Like a machine-gun, Robbie fires it with blinding speed and it lands with disastrous results. His right cross is the "pay-off" punch, and like Joe Louis, Ray never lets it loose unless he has a place to park it. Speed aloft is just another of this sensational kid's capabilities. He moves around the ring like an adagio dancer, first to the right and then to the left—never letting his man get set. . . .

Some maintain that the one flaw in Robinson's physical makeup is his sparse frame. Six feet tall, Ray has a waistline that is practically nil. Ringwise observers believe Robbie's skinny torso will wilt under the severe body pounding that Armstrong metes out. . . . It is interesting to note that the infighting body-bangers have always caused Ray the most anguish. Marty Servo came mighty close on two occasions to beating Robinson with that type



RAY ROBINSON - Picked to beat Henry tonite.

of style. And the mauling LaMotta pushed, smothered and mauled Ray to such an extent in their Detroit engagement that the Harlem flash finally folded for a nine count late in the fight. . . .

Everything considered, tonight's scrap should be the most thrilling witnessed in many moons. Certainly it will prove their toughest encounters for both Armstrong and Ray. . . .

Cecil Hudson, of Los Angeles, is paired with Izzy Jannazzo, veteran East Side welter, in the semi-final. Hudson is managed by Armstrong and is rated one of California's leading young 147-pounders. He is making his first Eastern appearance.

A near capacity crowd is anticipated at the Garden tonight. Tickets are priced at \$1.15, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.75, \$11.50 and \$16.50 for reserved seats.

Low, Mardo Pick Ray; Gordon Says Henry Will Win

The Daily Worker sports staff is split 2 to 1 on the big fight tonight. Sports Editor Nat Low and Bill Mardo say it will be Ray Robinson's hand which will be held aloft at the fight's end while Phil Gordon, who has been in the gym all week long watching Henry and Ray work, says Henry will take the decision.

Here's the way the boys sum up:

Nat Low: Ray's too fast, too tough, too cute and too young for Henry. Ray hits too hard. Even though Henry's infighting may prove a little annoying at first Ray will eventually fight it off. Ray by a decision. . . .

Bill Mardo: Ray is one of the classic little fighters in ring history. Maybe four years ago Henry could have beaten him. But time has taken its toll of Armstrong and so, it looks like Ray—although the fight should be a terrific ding-dong battle all the way. . . . Ray on points.

Phil Gordon: I hate to make Low and Mardo look sick but I'm the guy who picked Dempsey over Willard and that put me in the all-time, all-great, all-over class. . . . Henry is still the best of 'em and with a Robinson in the Army ten months he's not going to be sharp enough to battle off an ever-charging Armstrong. . . . Don't sell Henry short, especially over the short distance ten rounds. Armstrong to win, but it will be close. . . .

THE LOW DOWN - This Is the Big Fight and from Where We Sit It Looks Like Ray

Henry Armstrong: high-cheek-boned, Indian-faced little man with quiet, soft voice out of the ring and solemn, studious mein. Arms and torso of a lighthweight, chin of solid steel, fists wrapped in veritable concrete. Snorting, bustling, ever-moving, punching little brown-skinned man. First and only fighter to hold three world championships. Ranked among the six great fighters of all-time. Yes of ALL TIME. Thirty-two years old now, far, far past his peak but fighting because money is an "Open Sesame" to the things Negroes cannot get in any other way. Still a great fighter despite the normal natural decline of his physical talents. Started life with a great hope in his chest, to be a doctor. But discovered soon that the color of his skin in this "free country" of ours was a stigma he could not erase. No work, no future, no hope, so on the rails with tens of thousands of other dispossessed young Americans. St. Louis to Wichita to Denver to Santa Fe to Phoenix to San Diego to Los Angeles. On the rails. Then L. A. . . . Hungry, tired, bitter; but not beaten. A fight with a couple of hoodlums and he flattens them, thinks heavily about it and then makes the big "plunge." "I'm gonna be a fighter." Yes, that's what he's gonna do, he's gonna be a fighter. . . . And a fighter he is. . . .

Ray Robinson: six feet tall and sparkling smile. Dance with the best, especially jitterbug. Shockingly skinny except on the arms where supple, powerful muscles work beneath the dark skin as he hits the bag or rams a left hook to an opponent's jaw. . . . Cocky and proud and mature for all his 22 years. Success came easy—no hard road despite the color of his skin. . . . Fought early, first in the streets of Harlem then in its few gyms. . . . In the Golden Gloves and from the very start—a great fighter. Yes, success came easy. At 20 already one of the world's top fighters. Money in great quantities and fame, too. Things to make a kid pinch himself dozens of times before he can believe it. But he finally does and settles down with the laurel wreaths resting securely on his proud head. Large, intense eyes that take in every move of an opponent, no matter how slight. The arms of a python striking when he sees an opening. The skinny, strong feet moving with fantastic speed and sureness, in and out, left and right. And always the opponent battered into senselessness within a few rounds. Great friend of Joe Louis, sits at his feet like any youngster before his idol and listens with quiet concentration as King Joe tells his many tales as only King Joe can.

You have read about all there is to read about Armstrong and Robinson. This is a tough one to pick, for no matter how much you analyze it you do not want to acknowledge the result of your thinking.

For your analysis tells you that Ray Robinson figures to belt the daylight out of Henry Armstrong. And that ain't a pleasant thought. Not in the least.

But before we become maudlin about the "beating" poor, defenseless little Henry is going to take, let us say a few words.

A fight's a fight. Form, paper ratings, odds and the like become useless the moment the gong sounds for round one. After this the boys are on their own and it is impossible to tell what is going to happen. Utterly impossible. If you are a fight fan you are as aware of the many upsets in fighting as I am. Bob Montgomery, just to mention one, didn't belong in the same ring with Beau Jack. You know what happened. Monty battered Beau from pillar to post and took his title. Became the lightweight champion of the world over the man whom he wasn't supposed to be in the same ring with.

And another thing. In our opinion the Armstrong of 1939-39 was the greatest little fighter of all time. The Ray Robinson of 1941-42 was one of the greatest of all time. But this isn't 1939. Nor 1941. This is 1943 and they are meeting now.

Ray Robinson should beat Henry Armstrong tonight. That's our opinion, for what it's worth. But a lot of factors are involved in this fight and, if you want to be able to pay your rent comes the first of the month, lay off the betting.

We know Henry's strong points. He can hit like a middleweight. And with both hands. He is the nearest thing to perpetual motion the athletic world has ever known. He can take it with any man who has ever rubbed his shoes in resin. He is clever, mean, cunning and utterly fearless in the ring. And that's the only way a greater fighter can afford to be.

Ray is terribly fast. And he hits. Oh, my, how he can hit. His left is something you have to see in order to believe. And his right uppercut is no less sensational. He can box the way you have heard Joe Gans used to box. He is, besides Joe Louis, the coolest, calmest man we have ever seen in a ring. He is at his best when he is threatened by an aggressive, rough opponent. It is then that he unleashes all his tremendous energy, fighting spirit and cunning. He is as deadly a "finisher" as Joe Louis and that means he ranks with the greatest of the great. He is a counter-puncher, also like Louis, but if the Mountain will not come to Mohammed then Mohammed invariably comes to the Mountain.

In other words Ray has about everything. Right now he is not the fighter he was a year ago. The reason? He's been in the Army for close to ten months. He hasn't been fighting. Hasn't been getting the special kind of training a fighter requires.

Henry has the style to beat Ray but style will not be enough. Even if he does manage to get on top of Ray, as he likes to do, and undoubtedly plans to do, there is no guarantee that he can floor Ray or outlast him toe to toe. Indeed, the probability is that Ray will take the play away from him inside with those mighty right hand uppercuts he has learned to throw so well.

Ray is younger, tougher, less tired than 32-year-old Henry. If the early rounds are fast rounds, and how can they be otherwise, then Henry should tire around the seventh and eighth rounds and then catch his second wind in the ninth and tenth. He usually does this. But then again, Ray may also catch his second wind and if he does Henry will be in for a rough finish.

Henry's strategy will probably be the only one he has ever known. Go out at the bell, get near his foe and then batter away until the guy falls or gives way. Then chase him and start all over again. It has worked for eight years—against good fighters—and may work again. But we doubt it. Ray's got too much of everything. If there was a serious flaw in his armor we would say Henry has a good chance. But Robinson has proven himself flawless. Like Joe Louis. And that's tops.

So, brothers and sisters, that's the picture. And what do you want for five cents, television?

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ON THE AIR

... To be alone ... and to
await death in a hut made
from old gasoline tins ...

Last Tuesday night at ten, with great expectation, we clicked on our radio, sat back in our armchair and spent a profitable half-hour. We spent it, as did millions of others, listening to Norman Corwin's latest series entitled "Watch on the Rhine." This show, second so far ailed, dealt, with Brazil, more particularly the revitalized city of Belem. Once a rubber capital of the world, Belem fell upon dreary days when competition from Malaya cut its main export—crude rubber—from under its economy.

The sustaining series stars Robert Young, of the films, who plays Douglas Adams, III—a small town newspaper editor with a roving assignment. Adams, representing the "Consolidated" news syndicate, is to tour the United Nations for the benefit of his news association's American readers, and obviously has carte blanche on what he writes.

His partner in these adventures is a brawny cameraman called Quisenberry, a wild-and-wooly character making an effective foil for Adams, who is characterized as being a calm, serious-minded American, loving democracy in its fullest sense, intensely eager to know our Allies and to help stimulate the true solidarity which we all so fervently desire.

Scripted by Donald MacDougal, of "Man Behind the Gun" fame, the show got off to a slow start. A certain fumbling for form combined with a lack of strong story action, resulted in a weak opening effect.

There was a lack of "mike pull," or in every-day language, the suspenseful interest which pulls listeners up to the radio, which is to say, the studio microphone. Too much idle dialogue, and a too lengthy program introduction, obscured the story line. But this is a usual fault with the first shows of any series. It is only after the author, director and cast have gotten the characters "set" by broadcasting a sufficient number of programs that a series settles down.

But when Doug Adams and his ebullient photographer are met at Belem airport by a Senor Campos, local "Consolidated" correspondent, the show gained momentum. For Senor Campos is a Negro, and when Quisenberry makes a half-chauvinistic crack about this, Adams squelches his partner by reminding him that in Brazil there is no color line; that in Brazil "Negroes are free—really free. Quize. There's no such thing as discrimination." To this Quize chafed, and quite out of character with his previous remark, replies: "Yeah? Something tells me I'm beginning to like Belem."

Senor Campos, acting as local guide and interpreter, takes Adams to the market square where the American meets Mario, an old peasant who lives in a hut made of discarded gasoline tins. Mario is characterized with the Latin American's true dignity, and when Adams asks the bent peasant what he is thinking, the old man gently answers, "I am thinking of when I was young and my back was straight. I think of my wife who is long dead, and my sons. . . One is in the army, two work on the rubber trees. Many have died working on the rubber, my sons will die too, perhaps. It is not right for a man to be alone in his old age and to wait for death in a hut made from gasoline tins."

Adams, touched, asks Campos what he can do but the guide cautions against offering money to Mario. "If you give him money he will get drunk, and if he gets drunk, tomorrow he will have a headache. It is bad enough to be poor—but to be poor and have a headache . . . no, Senor. Let us go."

When Adams asks to see more, to learn more of what the people of Belem think of "Los Estados Unidos" and the cause of the United Nations, Senor Campos takes Adams to the humble shop of Wascara the candlemaker. And here the program packed punch, for Wascara symbolizes the growing political consciousness of South America. He is truly disturbed by reports—obviously fascist-inspired—that after the war, "things will be as before. Los Estados Unidos," he says, "is our friend now. We help you, you help us, yes? But after the war—what about after the war?"

"Your great Senor Wallace, when he come down here said, 'The world is rich enough for all. The world will be different now, and that is good, Senor Adams."

"But in our papers we read how your Congressmen and other big shots say Senor Wallace is a crackpot. He is full of globaloney. No milk for Brazilians. No milk for anyone. Things will be as before. That means five cents a day for farmhands in Bahia. . . twenty cents a day for peasants. You think Brazilians like to be poor, Senor Adams? Brazil is rich, there is enough for all."

And when Adams answers: "The people back home are waking up, Wascara. They feel good about the United Nations. And they're beginning to realize that you can't have the Four Freedoms all over the world without having them at home," he gets a fervent kiss, much to the embarrassment of the delighted, overwhelmed Wascara. "Go tell the people all over the world, what you have told me," Wascara says, "and they will love you."

Adams soberly goes back to his hotel room and prepares to file his story.

"Passport for Adams" is a fine program, and although it has gotten off to a weak dramatic start, it bears promise of becoming radio's most mature and significant presentation. All it lacks is a dash of drama, tighter scripting and swifter-paced direction. Norman Corwin and Donald MacDougal are to be congratulated for giving us a half-hour of such calibre. We confidently expect it to take top place among win-the-war productions and wish it a high Crossley rating.

I look forward to joining Doug Adams next Tuesday night when he visits the Negro Republic of Liberia.

PROGRAM CREDITS: Original score conducted by Lud Gluskin; Paul Stewart plays the happy-go-lucky Quisenberry; Hal Huber acted Senor Campos.

Watch on Rhine
At Strand Today

The magic touch team of Lillian Hellman as author and Herman Shulman as producer-director, responsible for many stage productions was brought to Hollywood by Warner Bros. for the screen production of Miss Hellman's greatest play "Watch on the Rhine" slated to open at the N. Y. Strand on Friday, August 27th.

The N. Y. Drama Critics Circle gave it its award as the best play of the season. President Roosevelt designated it for the annual commemorative performance in Washington. Its star, Paul Lukas has won the award for the best performance of the season. So Warner Bros. could do no more than add the luster of its own two-time winner of the Motion Picture Academy Award, Miss Bette Davis, to co-star with Mr. Lukas in the film.

Bette Davis, as the American wife of Kurt Muller (Paul Lukas), is a German who has made the fight

against Fascism his life work, adds another vivid and distinctive portrayal to the varied dramatic roles which have distinguished her career. She plays the role of a devoted, courageous wife, in complete sympathy with the ideals of her husband and therefore prepared to accept with him the risks of a dangerous profession.

A top flight supporting cast is headed by Geraldine Fitzgerald, Lucile Watson, Beulah Bondi and George Coulouris. Miss Watson and Mr. Coulouris re-enacted their original Broadway roles.

Dashiell Hammett wrote the script with additional scenes and dialogue by Lillian Hellman. Herman Shulman directed the film.

On stage, the N. Y. Strand will present Abe Lyman and His Callifonians, featuring Rose Blaine, Frankie Connors and Jack Marlowe. An Extra Added Attraction the In Person show features Jerry Lester, the C. B. S. sensational new comedy star and in addition, Bobby Inne and Edna Ward, "Fighting" for the Funnies.



The "Seeds of Freedom" now at the Stanley Theatre.

There's a New World A'Coming

NEW WORLD A-COMING: Inside Black America, by Ben O'Leary, 384 pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.00.

By Eugene Gordon

"New World A-Coming," subtitled "Inside Black America," is a Negro newspaperman's—a very good newspaperman's—history of his people in the United States, the core of that tale being New York and the heart of that core being Harlem. Its historical features are important as source material for writers and speakers who, in the future, will seek certain kinds of information. Its topical features, while good, are not so good as the historical. Mr. O'Leary, in writing his last chapter, for instance, leaves the impression that he believes the whole struggle of oppressed people to revolve around the hub of skin pigmentation.

He refutes, in earlier chapters, that very theory and refutes it well. One feels that toward the end of his task Mr. O'Leary, in his haste, had little time for reflection. "New World A-Coming," is, first of all, a praiseworthy contribution to those areas which properly are called the social sciences. It is, on the whole, a scientific work: knowledge of the Harlem community

brought together and verified by a trained and honest observer, this knowledge finally being classified according to the value its various parts bear toward one another. In gathering all the information he could find about the Harlem community and then setting down that information as its various parts related to one another, O'Leary created a relatively complete—that is, a relatively true—picture.

The author has done what James Weldon Johnson in "Black Manhattan" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1930) failed to do. He has done what Claude McKay in "Harlem" (E. P. Dutton, 1940) did not do. Johnson failed to give so complete a picture of Harlem because he was interested

chiefly in the literary, theatrical and sporting world of Negro New York. McKay did not do it because he seldom, if ever, explained the why of phenomena in Harlem. The only other exhaustive work on Harlem, so far as I know, which gives a larger quantity of authentic information is "A Political Manual for Harlem," issued in September, 1939, by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party.

O'Leary's book, if it had contained all the valuable information in this "Manual," would have been perhaps too bulky. "New World A-Coming" is, however, literature, made so by its author's artistic rendering of the stark facts in the "Manual."

"New World A-Coming" is an overall and, in the main, a clear-sighted statement of the Negro question in the United States and of the origin and growth of Negro Harlem. The picture O'Leary paints is blurred wherever his understanding of the question is blurred. For instance, a detail of the last chapter, a detail of the last chapter, is a plea for justice and democracy. The advocate cuts the ground

from under himself, however, when he implies the world's oppressed got that way solely because they were not "white." The colonial question and the national question be come, from this point of view, questions solely of color.

These are not questions of color, and it would be unfair to so brilliant a scholar and so excellent an observer as Mr. O'Leary to impute to him so distorted a conception of the historical development of exploitation and oppression of man by man. The fault seems to lie in his mistaken belief that all the Negro's expressions of difference with the "white" world are "racial." Without realizing it, Mr. O'Leary seems to believe, mistakenly, that "race" represents a compound of physical, mental, personality and cultural traits which determine the behavior of the individuals inheriting this alleged compound, a view refuted by Ashley Montagu, the anthropologist. Mr. O'Leary does not seem to realize that the term "race" correctly implies only that subdivision of a species which takes on the physical characteristics that distinguish it from others of that species.

An Excellent
Reporting Job

His picture of Black America and of Harlem, its capital, is nowhere blurred when he goes about the business, logically and naturally, of setting down the causes of effects and of describing, as only a good reporter can, the way these effects look to him. Thus his accounts of the Garvey movement, of Father Divine, of the origin and meaning of anti-Semitism in Harlem, are excellent. So also is his story of the Negro press an excellent one. These pictures lack completeness only in so far as the author did not give all the causes of the aberrations he describes.

The reader might wish, for instance, that Mr. O'Leary had told more about the reason for house rent parties, in addition to describing them as places where Harlem "Negroes mostly sought their entertainment" once upon a time.

The superficiality of approach to basic phenomena is a minor fault. It is a fault which, at the end, one has completely forgotten. The total effect of the book is that the author understood the basic causes of what happens in Harlem and that now the reader, too, understands them better than before.

O'Leary Is Objective
And Thorough

The reason for that effect is that O'Leary, steeped in knowledge of his subject and being in love with his job, is a skilled craftsman and a splendid writer. The writing is at times easy and conversational, in the best sense. He is discussing entertainment in Harlem, for instance, when, suddenly, he is describing a "barefoot prophet" who went around to house-rent parties. O'Leary gets back to the main theme, however, in easy, smooth transitions. Good craftsmanship!

"New World A-Coming" is going to be sought for its solid and tested facts about the people who make up the Harlem community. The book tells who they are; where they come from; how they live. These people are treated with the dignity and the respect due them. The chapter dealing with them, "How colored is Harlem?", is an invaluable bit of historical data. It is no less a source book of facts on present economic and social conditions in that area, the chapter titled "Slum-Shock," being especially pertinent. Mr. O'Leary's information on and discussion of "the Negro's leaders" is objective and fair, though he seems to underestimate the present influence—not to mention the potential influence—of men like James W. Ford and Ben Davis, Jr. (to select two from among several he mentions) on the masses of the Negro people. Mr. O'Leary seems to believe that these men's influence is considerable "in intellectual circles" only. He nevertheless states a fact when he says that the Communist Party "did more for any other agency in American life toward breaking down the rigid color barriers that once existed between the races" and when he adds that it was the Communist position on the Negro question which helped many a Negro to "discover" himself.

Mr. O'Leary's treatment of other organizations among the Negro people is equally objective and thorough.

The book would have been more useful still as an encyclopedia—as it surely will become—if it had not almost completely ignored the part played by the Negro woman both in the country at large and in Harlem. It is only incidentally, in connection with a reference to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, that he mentions the National Council of Negro Women. He characterizes it as a "powerful organization" and says no more about it. That one is among the many "powerful" organizations of Negro women in the United States, and particularly in Harlem, and it is too bad that Mr. O'Leary overlooked them, their leaders and their memberships.

The author in his final statement sees clearly that this anti-fascist war "undeniably belongs to the Negro" as to the white man and that "in spite of selfish interests a new world is a-coming with the sweep and fury of the Resurrection."

Two New Films Reviewed

"WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED," a Walter Wanger production. Screen story by Norman R. Krasna and Philip Yordan. With Richard Quine, Anne Curjane, Robert Barry, Martha O'Driscoll and Bill Stern. At the Criterion.

The spirit of Frank Merriwell hovers protectively over Walter Wanger's production of "We've Never Been Licked," and keeps the spectator from taking too seriously any aspects of this disarmingly simple picture.

The hero and heroine are cut out of pulp magazine cloth, and the plot is patched together out of various remnants which are always to be found in the bargain basements of Hollywood.

It is true that the war appears in this movie, but that fact hardly makes it a war picture, for the conflict in this case is only a convenient peg on which to hang the breath-taking exploits of Brad Craig (Richard Quine), who, in the course of his adventures, succeeds practically single-handed in sinking a considerable chunk of the Japanese navy. Brad is a thoroughly misunderstood young man for the greater portion of the screening time of this movie, but one can sense the wise patience of the audience, which comfortably knows all the time that the handsome fellow is merely pretending to be a traitor to the United States in order to seize exactly the right moment to gum up the works for his Japanese "bosses."

The audience is wise, but one timidly wonders at the extent of Mr. Wanger's wisdom in permitting his hero to get so far out of hand as to become a short-wave broadcaster for the Japanese enemy. The nobility of a Frank Merriwell would have quailed before the awful ignominy of it all, and his character would have forced him to seek out an author with a more inventive mind.

As a matter of fact, our hero gropes his way through curling fogs of suspicion from almost the first moment of his arrival as a "fish" (freshman) at the Texas

"THE FALLEN SPARROW," an RKO Radio film directed by Richard Wallace. Screenplay by Warren Duff. Featuring John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara and Walter Slezak. At the RKO Palace.

If you can imagine a Lincoln Vet replying to a question as to why he went to Spain with a shrug of a shoulder and an off-the-mouth philosophy that "I guess it was an idea," then you may like "The Fallen Sparrow." Certainly, a picture purporting to give a backdrop of the sadistic and horrible Franco concentration camps and the struggle to overcome the haunting nightmare of its tortures by a former Loyalist should offer us a more enlightening answer than that—a more honest and realistic conception of what the struggle in Spain was all about.

But with the exception of John Garfield's tense performance, "The Fallen Sparrow" is a hodge-podge cinema of Hollywood humors, so uneven and bizarre at times as to leave the audience bewildered. The story fundamentally is about a Loyalist volunteer whose sanity has been almost broken by two years of Franco's sadistic rule, cooperating in Arizona, he rushes back to New York (Park Ave. at that) when he learns that his best friend has been killed by the Nazis. From there on, only a sternly-disciplined moviegoer and a mind that can follow the tangled threads of a far-fetched and incoherent plot will piece together the story.

The crux of the tale is a battle pennant which "the little man in Berchtesgaden," his pride badly wounded by the death of one of his captives at the Spanish front has sworn to recapture. And so "The Fallen Sparrow" revolves around Garfield's one-man contest with Hitler's espionage agents who are determined to kill anyone—including Garfield, of course—to return the flag to Berlin. The Loyalist had refused to give up the banner through all the tortures and hell of fascist jails and he refuses to give it up now, even though the Nazi with the "dragging leg" almost drives his wrenched mind back to the darkness of insanity again.

Here was the makings of a really fine anti-Nazi stirring war picture. That it isn't rests mainly with the drawn and ponderously overworked writing, the complete omission of any word or action to bring the heroic story of Spanish struggle

into clear focus, the labyrinth of continuity which never seems to jell, and the failure of the picture's objective—to show that a democratic will is greater than the most ingenious tortures of the Nazis—to strike home.

Director Richard Wallace has managed to create a few genuinely artistic and thrilling highlights; a shadowy light from a street lamp etching a wracked mind, sweat, heavy and dripping on a fear-filled face, the silent, oppressive duel between two opponents as they look at each other, sounds of dripping water and a dragging leg.

But all this—and Garfield too—cannot lift "The Fallen Sparrow" above the ledge of a Class B movie. Too bad, it might have been terrific.

MICHAEL SINGER

James Cagney on "Sat. Night Bonwagon"

America's favorite actor, James Cagney, will be the star of the U. S. Treasury Department's "Bonwagon" program when it is presented over WOR on the Mutual network Saturday (August 28) from 10:15 to 10:45 P. M.

The story, titled "Elementary, My Dear McGarry," is a dramatized version of one of the popular Private McGarry series, written by Herb Little and David Victor and published in the Saturday Evening Post.

Joe Ferrer continues as director of the "Bonwagon" and the music is conducted by Bob Stanley.

THE STAGE

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Lieut.-Governorship

Lines in the nationally significant New York race for Lieutenant Governor have been drawn. On the one hand is the Hoover-Dewey Republican candidate, Joe R. Hanley; on the other, the joint candidate of the Democratic and American Labor Party, Lieutenant General William N. Haskell (retired).

While the position of both candidates has not yet been completely defined, the Republican attitude is already unmistakably clear. Mr. Hanley plans to campaign on the "record" of the Hooverite Republican Governor Thomas E. Dewey in his brief eight months in office. New York County Republican boss Thomas Curran put the matter with brutal frankness Wednesday night when he said: "A vote for Joe Hanley is a vote for Dewey. A vote for anyone other than Joe Hanley is a vote against Dewey. This is the only issue involved in the election."

The Republican bosses would like nothing better than to have this campaign revolve about issues of the "efficiency" and "economy" in the state administration, thus avoiding discussion of the sinister anti-war, anti-United Nations and isolationist views of a large section of the Dewey camp.

The voters, however, will doubtless go far beyond this and regard the campaign, in the words of Representative Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connelly of the American Labor Party, as a "referendum on the win-the-war policies of President Roosevelt" and will act accordingly. Unity of the Democratic Party and agreement of all Labor Party forces on the Haskell candidacy give promise of a fighting, effective campaign.

General Haskell's own expressions will be awaited with keen interest, particularly by organized labor and liberal voters. An aggressive campaign on his part to uphold the win-the-war policies of the Commander-in-Chief can do much to rally these sections of the electorate.

What will be decisive is the action of labor—AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—in every section of the state. Vigorous electoral activity by labor in every shop, union, block, assembly district and locality will give the campaign the character necessary to defeat the Hoover-Dewey forces.

Hoover's Kelland

HERBERT HOOVER wrote a book setting forth his general views for the kind of a post-war which can be obtained only as the result of a "negotiated peace" with Nazism-fascism. Then Republican National Committee Chairman Harrison Spangler created a Post-War Policy Committee whose object is to write Hoover's views into a program.

Now, Clarence Budington Kelland, a member of Spangler's committee, national committeeman from Arizona and former executive director of the Republican National Committee, submits a program in which Hoover's views are brought down to cold, practical points.

As might have been expected, "isolationist" Republicanism is fathering a program of aggressive American imperialism of the most rabid variety.

Kelland's "plan" has as its end objective the isolation of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the United States as the dominant world power. He states quite plainly that "we must take what we must have." Among the "items" demanded: the Pacific should be turned into an "American lake"; the United States should take "by occupation if we must" bases in Iceland, Green-

land, Dakar and at Casablanca; a Western Hemisphere "entente" to be established with the total exclusion of all other powers, and the United States should build a five-ocean navy, an air force and an army able to stand alone against the world.

Although Hoover's Kelland makes some apparent concessions to "collaborationism" and the influence of Willkie's "One-World" views, his proposals are designed to weaken such opinions in the Republican ranks. These ostensible concessions propose a preliminary trustee committee of the four leading United Nations to dispose of the fate and the economy of the Axis powers. But should this first line of defense fail Kelland would then have us rely upon a permanent alliance with Britain to meet all corners, and should this prove unfeasible he would have us conquer the world single-handed.

By this type of progression, he actually proposes first to eliminate the Soviet Union with the aid of Great Britain and then dispose with the British Alliance to pursue exclusive American imperialism aggrandizement.

This is Hoover made into plain language. Such a pro-fascist program of aggressive imperialism, advanced particularly at the most decisive phase of the war, can only spread distrust among our Allies.

Moreover, such a program on foreign policy will undoubtedly soon be accompanied by an equally pro-fascist and reactionary program on domestic questions.

Unwittingly, Kelland has performed a service by revealing the real content and purpose of the defeatists, "isolationists" and pro-fascists gathered in the Spangler Republican National Committee.

New Coal Decision

THE War Labor Board, in turning down the Illinois coal contract which provided a flat \$1.25 daily wage raise to cover underground travel, has put matters back where they were this spring when mine negotiations began. With its four CIO and AFL labor members dissenting, the WLB's majority viewed the portal-to-portal settlement as a hidden wage increase that goes beyond the Little Steel formula.

Here it is well to recall what we have said on numerous occasions in these columns. Had Lewis been guided in the first place by a desire to win something for the miners rather than to undermine the war effort and "get" the WLB, he might have won some advantages for the coal diggers by this time. It should be remembered that Lewis based the claim for portal-to-portal pay on the court victory that the CIO scored on the same issue for its metal miners. But Lewis wasn't interested in taking the issue to court. He was more interested in tangling with the WLB and calling three coal strikes that had been so irreparably damaging to the war effort. On May 25, when the WLB finally rendered a decision, its majority indicated what its position would be and advised that the issue is a matter for the courts to decide. But perhaps Lewis is interested in exploiting the decision for still another strike, as seems to be hinted by a number of local walkouts his stooges called yesterday.

Of course, the entire labor movement, as reflected by the votes of the labor members on the WLB, backs the miners on their portal-to-portal demand. But it is also generally recognized that the Lewis way is not the way to get it.

Every week's developments in the coal situation gives more evidence of the difference between constructive win-the-war leaders, as those following CIO policy, and the disruptive Lewis variety.



THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Welles vs. Striped Pants

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D.C., Aug. 26

WHEN Breckenridge Long was Ambassador to Italy, he once referred to the conquest of Ethiopia as the "fruitful harvest of Mussolini's enterprises." He was proud of his part in preventing the impositions of sanctions on Italy. He said that he had "helped to avert a European war."

As a political adviser to the State Department, James Clement Dunn gave lots of advice on the need for strangling the Spanish Republic. He was the most violent pro-Franco partisan in the State Department. And he won't admit to this day that his policies helped the rise of fascism throughout Europe.

The Herald Tribune referred sarcastically to the American officials who kept a Soviet representative from meeting with the French in North Africa as "diplomatic geniuses." Dunn and Long belong to that type of anti-Soviet diplomatic geniuses.

And so it is a disturbing and a serious thing that there are reports, as reliable as any reports of this kind can be until officially confirmed, that Sumner Welles has resigned as Under Secretary of State, that Assistant Secretary Long will take his place and that Dunn will be moved up in Long's spot.

It is all the more disturbing because this development takes place just at the time when improved Soviet-American relations have become increasingly urgent.

DON'T make any mistake. Sumner Welles is no flaming liberal. He is a man of wealth, and of substantial social standing. He lives in a beautiful mansion in Oxon Hills, Maryland. He is the one man in town whose white shirt is always immaculate and unruined during Washington's dog days.

Sumner Welles is a hard-bellied believer in the capitalist system. But he is a realistic and clever man. So he knows that the best interests of the United States as a capitalist nation will be served by close collaboration with the Soviet Union. And that is why he has emerged as the leading ad-

vocate of Soviet-American cooperation in the State Department. Welles wants capitalism in Europe to survive this war against fascism. And he believes that the only way to do it is to cooperate with the people of occupied Europe in the formation of liberal, democratic states after the war.

He is shrewd enough to know that Otto Hapsburg is never going to return to the throne of a non-existent Austro-Hungarian Empire. He knows that the people of France just won't stand for a Peyrou or a Darlan. So Welles has been opposed to the State Department's French policy. And he has been opposed to the business of dickering with Otto and others like him in the hope that some kind of cordon sanitaire will be created around the Soviet Union. He knows that those who advocate this kind of policy will get their fingers burned.

Welles' motives in advocating cooperation with the Soviet Union are probably very similar to those of Wendell Wilkie or Joseph Davies or Thomas Lamont. Welles is in many respects a conservative. But he is the kind of conservative with whom liberals and progressives and even Communists can cooperate in the prosecution of the war. It was Welles, the conservative, who told Earl Browder that it was necessary for all elements in China, including the Communists, to unite.

IF Welles represents by far the best and the healthiest influence in the State Department, Breckenridge Long and James Clement Dunn are members of the appeaser clique which has been too influential too long in that dank, gloomy building facing the White House.

The only positive thing that can be said about Long's impending shakeup is that Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle may be shuffled out of the Department.

Dunn and Long belong to the striped-pants brigade of appeasement. They try to conceal their views under a covering of protocol. They are the sticklers for form; Dunn was once in charge of ceremonial matters at the White House and was later the chief of protocol at the State Department. Berle hides his Munichism under a musty facade of liberalism. Essen-

tially there is no difference between them. But Berle now outranks Long. And he doesn't like the idea of having Long promoted over his head.

Why has Hull insisted on having Welles resign and on promoting men like Long and Dunn?

Hull has long vacillated between the conflicting schools in the State Department. But he is said to be deeply suspicious of the Soviet Union, to have little hope that close relations can be promoted. He differed with Welles' insistence on the need for post-war commitments by this government now. He resented personally Welles' prestige and influence.

And so Hull apparently presented the President with an ultimatum: either Hull left or he left. Hull is strongly entrenched with the political leaders of the Democratic Party in the South. And War Mobilization Director and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are said to have backed Hull to the hilt. The result is well known by now.

AND the consequences may be more unfortunate in more ways than appear on the surface.

Progressive Latin American diplomat, for example, are deeply disturbed by the resignation of Welles. They have looked at Wallace and Welles as the two leading protagonists of the Good Neighbor policy. And Wallace has already lost much of his direct contact with Latin American affairs since his removal as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare.

But two factors should be kept in mind to keep the State Department situation in perspective: First, that no reshuffle of personnel in Washington is really final until it is formally announced by the President.

Second, that the real issue in Soviet American relations remains the second front. Diplomatic geniuses like those who kept the Soviet representative out of North Africa can damage the situation. But the second front still remains the key not only to victory in the war but to a just peace based on United Nations cooperation.

Invade Europe Now--Ohio AFL

(Continued from Page 1)

that still exist in "some 20 international AFL unions" and instructed their delegates to AFL convention "to work for the abolishment of the discrimination against Negroes in all affiliates and that the doors of all affiliates be opened to Negroes without discrimination."

Backing up the unqualified stand for Negro equality, the convention condemned the Detroit riots called for passage of the anti-poll tax bill; demanded Federal anti-lynching legislation.

The delegates defeated the proposal of the committee on cooperation to non-concur on resolution for international trade union unity. The committee proposed non-concurrence "because not all countries mentioned in the resolution have trade unions." The Painters delegate Harry Lieberman rose to ask the committee what country they meant. When committee chairman replied "Russia," Lieberman declared:

"The Russian trade union movement is one of the outstanding among all the trade unions of the world. It is behind the famous Red Army that is battling the Hitlerites."

"The world pays tribute today to that great nation and its labor movement." Followed by Earl McHugh of Post Office Clerks, who received thunderous applause when he asked:

"Don't you all want to get together to be united at the peace conference?"

McHugh pointed out that things our boys are fighting for could be lost if the labor movement of the world is not united, and asked delegates to defeat committee's recommendation "for the sake of that boy of yours and mine."

Sem Mosier, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, stated we can not fight a United Nations war without United Nations' labor unity.

Christ Williams, Carpenters' leader of Cleveland, asserting "this war has brought about changes," and advised the delegates to root out old prejudices and concluded: "If we want labor to be fully represented for freedom at the peace table, we must support this resolution for international labor unity."

Not one delegate rose to support committee's position. With all delegates anxious to conclude the convention today, and many speakers still asking for the floor on the subject, sponsors of the resolution agreed to refer the matter to the executive board to save time, with every indication that the next meeting of the board would vote over-

whelmingly in support of the resolution.

Followed by the special motion unanimously approving greetings to trade unions of Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China, the AFL reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge and "full patriotic devotion to this war," pointing to the need for greater production than ever to back the United Nations' offensive in all parts of the world and "the glorious offensive our Soviet Ally is now waging against the Hitler forces from the East, while United States and Britain are moving for a full scale invasion of Europe."

Completing in businesslike manner consideration of the seventy resolutions presented, the convention extended a "hand of friendship to the working farmers of this state, in recognition of our common interests and for the speediest attainment of complete victory over the fascist enemy." Supported Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and other proposals to extend social security and unemployment insurance program; called for extending the "right of franchise to every citizen eighteen years of age," demanded repeal of Smith-Connally bill, congratulating President Roosevelt for

his veto, and praised Secretary-Treasurer Phil Hannah for his leading role in crystallizing joint labor action in Ohio during recent sessions of the State Legislature.

In other actions, AFL delegates demanded extension of public kindergartens and nursery schools; labor history and other labor courses at Ohio State University and labor history course in social science curriculum of Ohio High Schools; full labor representation on all boards and commissions dealing with post war problems.

One weakness of the convention was that the resolution on Lewis, endorsed and submitted by the State Painters Conference, was not discussed, with every one acquiescing to organization committee's proposal not to consider because "same subject matter is contained in other resolutions." The committee undoubtedly had in mind the resolution calling on the AFL for joint political action with CIO and RR Brotherhoods, but result is that the convention failed to condemn Lewis, despite fact that informed observers are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the delegates want and expect Lewis will be kept out of the AFL.

Two Red Army Columns Drive Toward Poltava

(Continued from Page 1)

nants of several groups previously smashed.

South of Izum, in the second phase of their Donets offensive, the Red Army is moving ahead after taking several strong points and a town situated on a hill of tactical importance.

Moscow dispatches emphasized the threat to Poltava in the drive west and northwest of Moscow.

One column, driving on Poltava from the north, is now less than 20 miles from the city after a new advance from Oposhnyia, it was said.

HEAD FOR RAIL LINE

The second is thrusting southwestward from newly captured Zenkov, 23 miles north-northeast of Oposhnyia, and is headed toward the Poltava-Kiev railroad in a bid to outflank Poltava on the west.

A German admission that the Nazis had evacuated Akhtyrka, which is 23 miles east-northeast of Zenkov, was regarded here as emphasizing the threat to Poltava and as an implied admission that the

Red Army was rolling forward again after days of heavy battle.

Soviet spokesmen announced Wednesday that Red Army troops firmly held Akhtyrka again after the town had changed hands several times.

In the advance on Poltava from the Oposhnyia sector, the Red Army was driving down the Vorska River which flows through Poltava.

In the advance from the Zenkov direction the Red Army was only 14 miles from the Psel River after having crossed two tributaries of the stream. The Psel runs into the Dnieper at Kremenchuk. Also the Red Army here was only about 25 miles from the Poltava-Kiev railroad, Moscow dispatches reported.



Fraternally Yours

HELP ON WHEELS. The U. S. Army, in the person of Lieut. Col. Herbert V. Pusch, director of the Internal Security Division, District 1, 6th Service Command, will get a gift ambulance from the International Workers' Order of Detroit at a ceremony highlighting the district's Four Freedoms Rally. War mothers, representing many nationalities, will present the ambulance. Speakers include Congressman George Sadowski, C. Pat Quinn of the Wayne County CIO Council, Reverend Charles A. Hill, Ferdinand C. Smith of the National Maritime Union, and State Senator Stanley Nowak, who also holds the post of state president for the IWO in Michigan. The rally takes place on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29, at the Belle Isle bandstand.

ANNOTATIONS—Albert and Mary Bein, co-authors of "Land of Fame," which opens at the Belasco Theater on Sept. 21, are members of IWO Lodge 704. The play's about Greek guerrillas. . . . Two Staten Islanders who picnicked at Harmony Park on Aug. 15, gave gifts to Russian seamen who were their guests, and piled up proceeds for the IWO Front Line Fighters' Fund. Currently campaigning for \$75,000, the FLFF, as one of our servicemen put it, has done "a great job in keeping up the morale of our American soldiers, and a still greater job in supplying the various war relief agencies with money and equipment for carrying on the fight. . . ."

AND MORE ANNOTATIONS—Program directors can get copies of the playlet, "Meyer Levin," by writing to the IWO Jewish-American Section. It will help fill your FLFF quota. . . . The first edition of "This Is Treason" (30,000 copies), has been sold out. Another printing of the popular booklet which exposes anti-Semitism is rolling off the press. It's five cents a copy, special rates for quantity orders at Activities-Publications Dept., IWO, 80 Fifth Ave.

CHRONICLES OF COURAGE. For the first time, the exciting story of Max Bedacht's more than forty years of activity in the labor movement, will be told in full in a four-page document recounting the life of the IWO General Secretary, from his birth in 1883, to date. Trade unionists, as well as Order members, will get this biography very soon. It's issued in honor of Brother Bedacht's 60th birthday, which falls on Oct. 13. For the occasion, districts and national group sections of the IWO, spurred by the Bedacht Birthday Builders' Committee, are signing up recruits as birthday presents for Bedacht.

NOT DONE WITH MIRRORS. John Matelaka, Russian-American, of Lodge 3304, Conemaugh, Pa., didn't rest on the laurels of his achievements in the last recruiting drive—laurels being equal to 72 adults and 11 juniors and a total of \$124.78 in prizes and premiums. He kept right on getting friends and shopmates to sign on the dotted line. Result: Matelaka had another 21 adults and 10 juniors to his credit by Aug. 17—114 fraternalists in all, since the beginning of the year. What a record to emulate! Take a gift for Brother Bedacht! We can now ask, who's going to out-Matelaka John?

LAST WEEK this column erred in announcing the date of the Harlem People's Art Group concert. The correct date is Sunday, Sept. 28. The place: Hecksher Theater. Tickets are on sale at Solidarity Lodge Room, 143 W. 125th St.; IWO, 80 Fifth Ave., 16th floor, and Millard Thomas Music Studio, 144 W. 46th St.

BRONX "CHEER" FOR BLACKSHIRTS. Free Italy will be the theme of a win-the-war rally of Italian-Americans at 17th St. and Camberlino Ave., Bronx, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 8 P. M. Congressman Marcantonio, who heads the United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory, will make the main address. The AWVS will sell war bonds after the outdoor crowd hears a speaker from the Treasury Department. Giuseppe Verdi Lodge of the IWO is one of the sponsors. The rally is one of several building to a victory meeting of Italian-Americans in Madison Square Garden on Sept. 9.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 27, 1938

CHILEAN DEMOCRACY, preparing for a victory in the forthcoming Presidential elections, sees in Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy "the sympathy and support of the powerful democratic movement of the United States." Carlos Contreras, leading representative of the Chilean People's Front in the key county of South America, voiced that conviction at a luncheon given Aug. 17 by the International Industrial Relations Institute. Contreras is Vice-President of the Chilean Popular Front and is Secretary of the Communist Party.

NEW YORK.—As thousands of cheering children lined the East River bank at Astoria yesterday afternoon, Mayor LaGuardia dropped down out of the sky in a twin-motor Coast Guard seaplane to be on time to officiate at the Park Department's youth aquatic meet at the city's largest swimming pool, near Triborough Bridge.

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